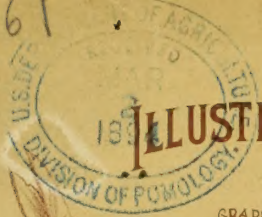


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ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FRUITS & ORNAMENTAL TREES SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.

GRAPE
VINES &

SMALL
FRUITS

NEW EDITION CORRECTED & ENLARGED U. S. Department of Agriculture.



H. C. Anderson
Bay View Lake Nursery
Union Springs, N. Y.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE
CALALOGUE
—OF—
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, PLANTS,
ROSES, ETC

—♦♦♦—
ROCHESTER LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

2. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out their order plainly, *on a separate list*, and not on the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given, we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarder.

4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.

5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good, and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.

6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.

7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.

INTRODUCTION.

WE take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of our new and promising sorts, and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate us to still greater efforts, and will warrant us in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

While this demand is stimulated in part by a knowledge of the great profits which results from the systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruit, it is by no means limited to this incentive. In every rank and station of life, including the humblest and the most opulent, those residing in town and country, people are beginning to see that nothing can add so much to the comforts of living, as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different fruits for home use; and that nothing will do so much to adorn their homes, gratify a sense of the beautiful, and produce refinement in their families as the planting of such well-selected varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, clematis, etc., as the ground about their houses will permit.

Some persuade themselves that the demand for fruit and fruit trees has already reached its limits, but when we remember to what an extent canning and the improved methods of factory drying (still in their infancy) have increased the domestic consumption of different fruits, by rendering them nearly as good as fresh throughout the year, and that by means of these processes and improved facilities for shipping fresh fruits, the fruits of the United States can, and are beginning to be, exported to the remotest quarters of the globe, to supply the wants of the millions upon land and sea who have hitherto been deprived of such luxuries, no one can doubt, that the setting of trees and plants for the production of large and small fruits, at a much better profit than can be derived from ordinary farm crops, is also in its infancy.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of a large fortune in a few years, without labor or trouble; but we do say that the business of fruit growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning and proper selection of varieties, suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all portions of the United States, produce gratifying results.

We devote our personal attention to every branch of our business. We aim to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, for market and family use, and persons ordering from us may rely upon our giving careful attention to their interests.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of the Soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or other Stock.—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders *a vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. And, therefore, prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off); cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, *well packed*.

Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it*, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots*. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the trees between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake.

Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

After-Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Fall Planting.—When planted in the Fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until Spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from mice, and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines, and other delicate stock in the Fall, *the tops should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the first winter*. The surplus earth should be removed early in the Spring.

Injured Trees.—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.



WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL.

In sections where the winters are *very severe*, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the Fall, but the practice of procuring them in the Fall and planting them in the Spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the Spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the Spring. It being practicable to

plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the Fall and heeled in over winter are worthless. If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during the first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the Fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot, where no water will stand during winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to admit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up on the bodies and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, they can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 by 3 to 3½ feet.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " ".....	70	8 " ".....	680
20 " ".....	110	6 " ".....	1210
18 " ".....	135	5 " ".....	1745
15 " ".....	205	4 " ".....	2725
12 " ".....	300	3 " ".....	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Apples.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. The average prices paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating, assures us that they will continue to increase.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

DWARF APPLES.

At the West much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples, with the most gratifying success. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees, and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to every planter. They should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low, they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens or grounds of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any that can be bought in market.

SUMMER.

✓ **Astrachan, Red**—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, over-spread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage and a good bearer. August.

✓ **Bough, Large Sweet**—Large; pale, greenish-yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. August.

✓ **Carolina Red June** (Red June)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

✓ **Early Harvest** (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

✓ **Early Ripe**—A large, yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest; a popular market fruit. July.

✓ **Early Strawberry**—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower, but productive. August.

✓ **Golden Sweet**—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

✓ **Keswick Codlin**—Large, conical; tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, productive and early in bearing. July to October.

✓ **Primate**—Above medium; straw color, tinged with blush; tender, fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Ripens August and September.

Summer Queen—Medium to large, roundish; surface yellow, blotched and streaked with red; flesh yellow and tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. July and August.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, oblong, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive. August and September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

AUTUMN.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Colvert—Of large size; striped; sub-acid; tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Dyer (Pomme Royal)—Rather large; pale yellow, with a brownish blush next to the sun; tender, juicy and fine flavor. September and October.

Fall Jenetting—Large, oblate; pale greenish-white, with a blush; tender, juicy, mild and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. November.

Fall Orange—Large size, nearly round; yellow, sometimes a little dull red; rather acid; excellent for cooking. A very early and abundant bearer. September to November.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable Northern sorts. November and December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas (Gros. Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish-yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower, with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium; striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Lady Henniker—Fruit very large; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides; skin yellow on the shady side, with a faint blush of red on the side next the sun; flesh tender, well flavored and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also as dessert apple. Tree a good grower, very healthy, and a great bearer. October and November.

- ✓ **Lowell** (Orange, Tallow or Greasy Pippin)—Large, oblong ; skin oily, pale yellow ; brisk, juicy, rather acid flavor. Good for table and cooking. September and October.
- ✓ **Maiden's Blush**—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair ; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek ; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.
- ✓ **Munson Sweet**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek ; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to January.
- ✓ **Peach** (Irish Peach)—Medium size, round or a little flattened ; yellowish-green, streaked with brownish-red ; flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree a moderate grower and very hardy ; highly prized in extreme North. September.
- ✓ **Porter**—Rather large ; yellow ; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower, but productive. September.
- ✓ **Rambo**—Medium ; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted ; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive ; more especially valuable at the West. October to December.
- ✓ **Red Beitigheimer**—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large ; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish-crimson ; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.
- ✓ **St. Lawrence**—Large ; yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh white, slightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September.
- ✓ **Smoke House**—Large ; yellow, shaded with bright red ; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and fine flavored. Especially esteemed in Pennsylvania. October to November.
- ✓ **Stump**—A well tried apple but recently introduced to the public. Of good size ; roundish, conical ; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid ; greenish-yellow, stained with red ; beautifully fair, and has commanded the highest prices wherever shown. October to December.
- ✓ **Twenty Ounce** (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round ; yellow, striped with red ; quality good ; vigorous and good bearer ; popular as a market variety. November to December.
- ✓ **Sherwood's Favorite** or **Chenango Strawberry**—Medium size ; oblong and indistinctly ribbed ; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson ; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Very much esteemed for the table, and popular wherever grown. September.

WINTER.

- ✓ **Accubefolia**—This is a Russian apple of real merit, nearly as large as Baldwin ; of fine appearance, and a rich sub-acid flavor. Good for both eating and cooking, and keeps well into January. Tree perfectly hardy and very productive.
- ✓ **Bailey Sweet**—Large ; deep red ; tender, rich, sweet ; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.
- ✓ **Baldwin**—Large, roundish ; deep, bright red ; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit ; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.
- ✓ **Belle de Boskoop**—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet ; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid ; quality very good ; a late keeper.
- ✓ **Bellefleur, Yellow**—Large ; yellow, with blush cheek ; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.
- ✓ **Ben Davis** (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—A large, handsome striped apple of good quality ; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive ; a late keeper ; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

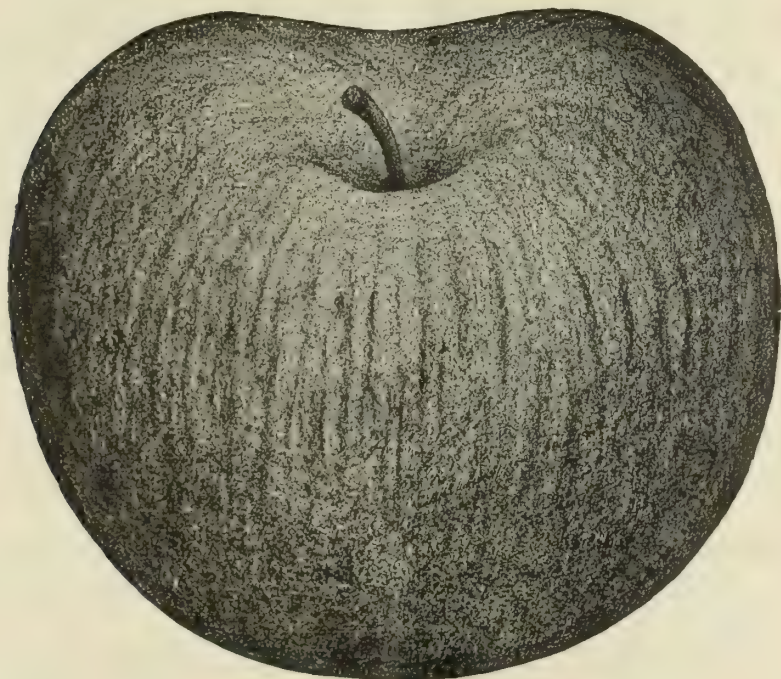
Bethel—Large; deep red; flesh crisp and tender. A native of Vermont, where it is highly prized for its quality and the extreme hardiness of the tree; a moderate grower. December to February.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening; but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Dominic—A large, flattened, greenish-yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy, good grower; very productive; finest in the West. November to April.

Fallawater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish-green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.



BELLE DE BOSKOOP APPLE.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany, very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from Crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality very good. December to March.

Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Huntsman's Favorite—A valuable variety for South and West. Tree a good grower and hardy. Bears young and regularly. A good sort for general use.

Hurlbut—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young, and continues with regularity and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during mid-winter.

Jonathan—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

King (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit, flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

Longfield—A Russian variety imported some years since. Tree a free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer; medium to large; yellow, with a flush on the sunny side like the Maiden's Blush; rich, sprightly sub-acid; quality as good as the Fameuse, and somewhat like it. December to March.

Mann—Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Milding—Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish-yellow, splashed with rich red. Flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree a strong, fine grower and very productive. December to February.

Monmouth Pippin (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large; greenish-yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good; tree erect, vigorous and productive. Keeps well till March or April.

Newtown Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

Nodhead (Jewett's Fine Red)—Medium size; greenish-white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull, grayish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in Northern New England on account of its great hardiness. A good grower and bearer, but needs well manured land.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June; the tree is strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Peck's Pleasant—Large; pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newton flavor; tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, oblate, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length, with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish-white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best; tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June. New.

Plumb's Cider—A native of Wisconsin, where its hardiness has been abundantly proved; tree vigorous, round-headed and productive; flesh whitish, fine, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. September to January.

Pomme Grisse—Small, oblate; grayish-russet; tender, rich, good and high flavored; tree a good grower, productive and hardy; valuable for northern localities. November to April.

Pryor's Red—Medium, juicy, pleasant, very rich, sub-acid. January to March.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish-yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate; red; tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; tree thrifty, but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Red Russet—Said to be a cross between the Baldwin and Rox Russet. Good grower, regular bearer, and resembles the Baldwin; flesh crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Keeps till April and May. Good eating in February. Fruit always large, uniform and handsome.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; greenish-yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Rolfe—New; originated in Maine about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. One of the very best. November to January.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower. November to February.

Rubicon—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a poor grower and regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk, sub-acid flavor. December to June.

Russet, Golden—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular. November to April.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow-russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull, red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium; striped; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; very popular in Pennsylvania and Western States. December to March.

Spitzenberg, Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish-yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Tolman's Sweeting—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to June.

Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

Wine Sap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Wolf River—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid.

✓ **York Imperial**—Of medium size, truncated, oval, angular; skin greenish-yellow; flesh tender, crisp, aromatic. Highly esteemed in Pennsylvania, where it originated.

EXTRA HARDY OR IRON-CLAD APPLES.

The opinion has prevailed that the attempt to produce valuable apples in the northern sections of New York, New England and the adjoining portions of Canada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and others sections unfavorable for general fruit growing, must prove a failure. While this is true as to many varieties successfully grown in more temperate or favorable regions, its general application is quite erroneous. Experience in growing Russian, or other varieties of northern origin, has shown that a limited variety of fine apples can be grown as far north as Montreal, and that some of these varieties may be planted with equal profit in all sections, North and South.

Below we give a list of the most valuable extra hardy apples, with reference to the pages of this catalogue on which descriptions of them may be found:

SUMMER.		WINTER.	
	PAGE.		PAGE.
✓ Tetofsky	9	✓ Accubefolia	10
✓ Yellow Transparent	9	✓ Belle de Boskoop	10
		✓ Bethel	10
		✓ Bottle Greening	10
		✓ Gano	10
		✓ Gideon	10
		✓ Grimes' Golden	10
		✓ Hurlbut	11
		✓ Longfield	11
✓ Alexander	9	✓ Mann	11
✓ Duchess of Oldenburg	9	✓ McIntosh Red	11
✓ Fameuse	9	✓ Milding	11
✓ Haas	9	✓ Nodhead	11
✓ Peach	10	✓ Pewaukee	11
		✓ Plumb's Cider	11
		✓ Rubicon	12
		✓ Wealthy	12

Crab Apples.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets, they command a very high price.

✓ **Excelsior**—Raised from seed of Wealthy, in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive, and one of the best flavored varieties. September.

✓ **General Grant**—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hewes' Virginia—Rather small, round; dull red, and dotted with white; acid, somewhat astringent; esteemed for cider.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Keeps well into the winter.

Lady Elgin—Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower, and very productive. November and December.

✓ **Large Red Siberian**—About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

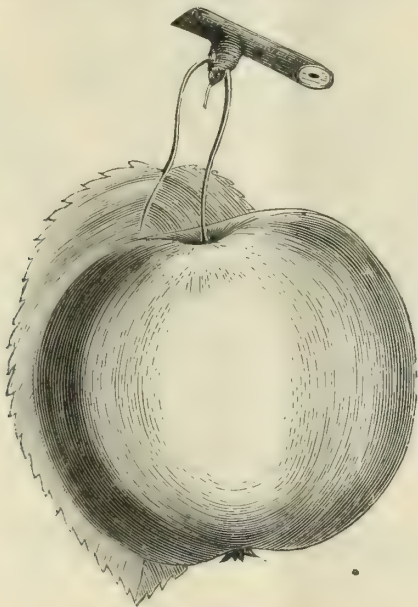
✓ **Large Yellow Siberian**—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden-yellow color.

✓ **Martha Crab**—A new fruit raised from seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. Resembles the Transcendent, but larger. Handsome, showy fruit; bears enormously; said to be equal if not superior to all others for sauce.

✓ **Montreal Beauty**—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh, yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

✓ **Orion**—A new and very desirable Crab.

✓ **Orange**—Tree moderate grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. Oct. to Dec.



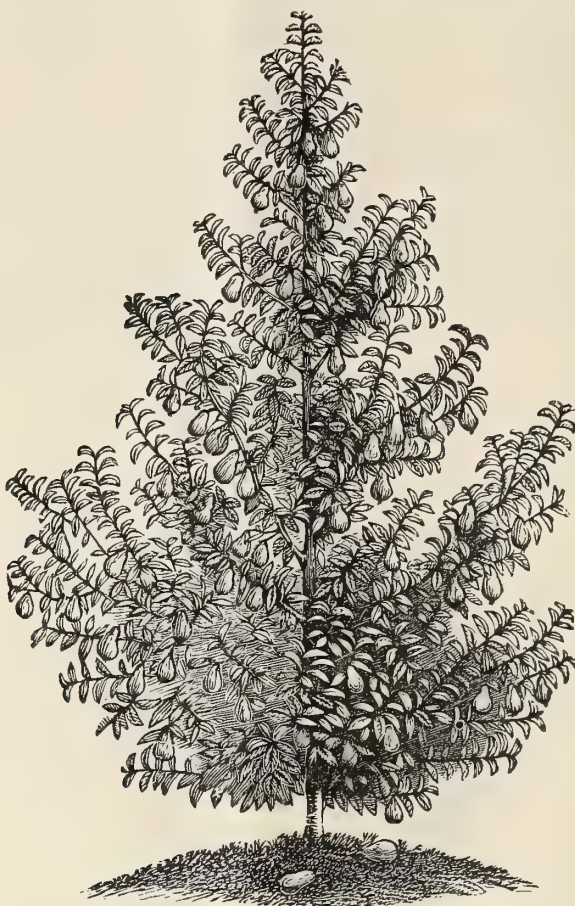
✓ **Quaker Beauty**—A new, hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

✓ **Soulard**—The largest of this class of apples; very valuable as a cooking apple, sour and astringent as an eating apple, but has, when cooked, a fine, quince-like flavor; color green, becoming yellow in the spring; keeps well until July. Tree rather a slow grower, but very productive.

✓ **Transcendent**—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

✓ **Van Wyck**—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

✓ **Whitney's Seedling**—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior.



DWARF PEAR TREE.

Pears.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds and market planting we would advise planting mainly Dwarf Trees.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits, except the Grape. The Pear, like most things, highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted **SUFFICIENTLY DEEP** to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while the standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gath-

er when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stems will readily separate from limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D. or S." appended to the description of varieties, indicates favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," and when placed together that they succeed as either. Those designated as "slow growers" are usually smaller trees.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. S.

Beurre Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish-yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender but healthy; very productive. August. D. & S.

Brandywine—Above medium; yellowish-green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of August. D. & S.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September. D. & S.

Dearborn's Seedling—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. August. D. & S.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. August. D. & S.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower; early bearer and a profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear; it colors beautifully. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Le Conte—Tree very vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow. Quality fair. Ripens about with Bartlett.

Madeline—Medium; yellowish-green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. August. D. & S.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. August.

Osband's Summer—Medium; yellow, with red cheek: half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; a fair grower and productive. August. D. & S.

Souvenir du Congres—Recently imported from France, and of great promise. Fruit large and exceedingly handsome; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor; rather tender. September. S.

Tyson—Rather large; bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. September. D. & S.

AUTUMN.

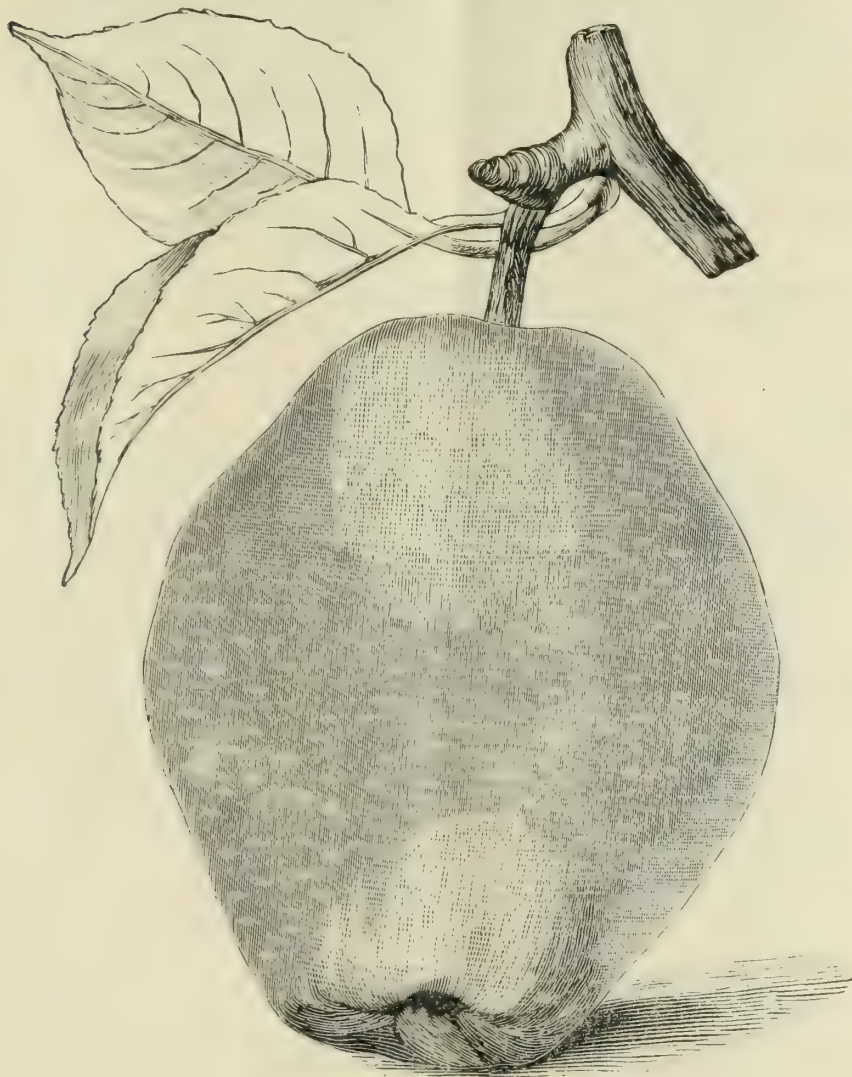
Wilder—Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early pear; one of the best keeping early pears.

Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Atomme)—A fine, large pear; yellowish-green, slightly russeted; melting and delicious; good grower and productive. One of the best autumn pears. September and October. D. & S.

Beurre Bosc—Large; yellow-russeted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. September and October. S. A poor grower.

- ✓ **Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. Oct. and Nov. D. & S.
- ✓ **Beurre d'Anjou**—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January. D. & S.
- ✓ **Beurre Diel**—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. October to December. D. & S.
- ✓ **Beurre Superfin**—Medium; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish-brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower. D. & S.
- ✓ **Buffum**—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish-brown and russet; buttery; sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower. D. & S.
- ✓ **Des Nonnes**—Above medium; lemon color; juicy, sweet and delicious. November.
- ✓ **Doctor Reeder**—Fruit small to medium, round, ovate, obtuse, pyriform, often slightly furrowed on one side; skin yellow, with russet nearly over the whole surface; stalk long and slender, slightly curved; segments large, lying flat on fruit; flesh fine, juicy, melting, buttery, very sugary, vinous, with high musky perfume. Tree very hardy, healthy and vigorous. Very good to best. New. November.
- ✓ **Doyenne Boussock**—Large; lemon-yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; good grower. October. S.
- ✓ **Doyenne du Comice**—Large; yellow, with a crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious. Tree vigorous and productive. A pear of much promise. October and November. D. & S.
- ✓ **Doyenne White**—(Virgalieu)—Medium; pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. October and November. D. & S.
- ✓ **Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large; greenish-yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November. D.
- ✓ **Early Harvest** (Chambers' or Kentucky)—Originated in Maryland, and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the *best* and most *profitable* market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich, golden-yellow, with red cheek next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. August. D. and S.
- ✓ **Eastern Belle**—Originated near Bangor, Maine. Seedling of Belle Lucrative, which it somewhat resembles; hardy enough to endure the cold of all northern sections. Flesh juicy, rich and melting, with a musky flavor. September. S.
- ✓ **Edmonds**—Large; bright yellow, often marbled, with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious; fully equal, and thought by some superior to the Bartlett, without its musky flavor. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Middle of September to middle of October. D. & S.
- ✓ **Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. September and October. D. & S.
- ✓ **Frederick Clapp** (Clapp's No. 22)—A new American pear, of which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder speaks as follows: "Medium size; smooth, clear skin, of a clear lemon-yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor slightly acidulous, rich and aromatic." Season, October and November. Tree a vigorous grower.
- ✓ **Goodale**—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large; flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy, vigorous, and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; a valuable acquisition. October.
- ✓ **Howell**—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Sept. and Oct. D. & S.

Idaho—Size large, nearly gobular, obtusely ribbed; color light, rich yellow surface, covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed, stem small, calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September to October.



KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high prices in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house ripened. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large; greenish-yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October. D. & S.

- Onondaga** (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November. D. & S.
- President**—Raised by Dr. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish-white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in November.
- Rutter**—Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish-yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Very good. October to November.
- Seckel**—Small; rich yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October. D. & S.
- Sheldon**—Medium to large; yellow and red; very excellent and promising variety from Wayne county, N. Y. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince. October.
- Urbaniste**—Large; pale yellow, russeted; melting and delicious. Best on pear. October and November.

WINTER.

- Beurre Easter**—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter. Best on quince. D.
- Buerre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau**—Large; yellow-russet, red cheek; melting and buttery, with rich, vinous flavor. November to January. D. & S.
- Dana's Hovey**—Medium to small; obtuse pyriform; rich cinnamon-russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honied sweetness and fine aroma. Tree very handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in December, and in eating until the end of January. New. S.
- Duchess de Bordeaux**—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. New. S.
- Figue d'Alencon**—Medium size; greenish-russet; melting, juicy and good. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower, and good bearer; valuable. December and January. D. & S.
- Glout Morceau**—Large; sweet, melting, juicy and buttery; one of the best early winter pears; vigorous and productive. D.
- Josephine de Malines**—Medium; yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive; a poor grower. December to March. D.
- Lawrence**—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very rich, fine flavor; one of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January. S.
- Mount Vernon**—Medium to large; of rich russet color; flesh juicy, rich, melting, with a spicy flavor. New. November to January. D. & S.
- President Drouard**—A very good-looking and large winter pear, ripening from March to May; with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. The tree grows vigorously; succeeds well as a dwarf. D. & S.
- Vicar of Winkfield** (Le Cure)—Large; long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January. D. & S.
- Winter Nelis**—Medium in size; yellowish-green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December. S.

Cherries.

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues, as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

The cherry may be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and fruit commands a good price in the market.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; strong grower; productive. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Early Purple Guigne (Early Purple)—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart shaped; tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. First to middle of June.

Elton—Large and fine flavor: pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

Governor Wood—Very large, rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet, one of the very best. Last of June.

Knight's Early Black—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; good grower and productive. Middle to last of June.

Luelling (Black Republican)—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper, and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large; pale amber, with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good grower and bearer. Last of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—A most promising cherry; fruit of immense size, of a rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly, and makes a most noble dish for the table.

Windsor—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

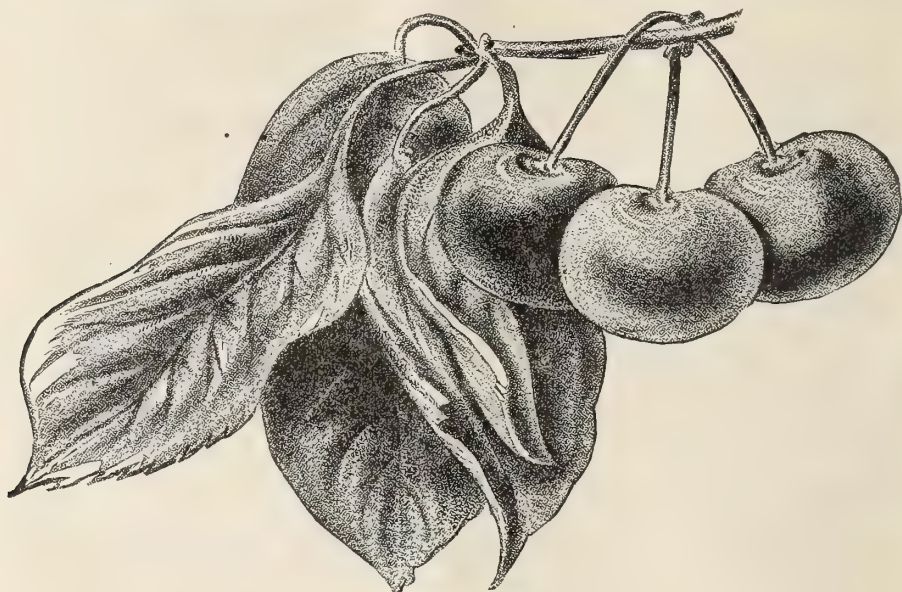
These, for the most part, round headed; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very rich, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos

are more slender and spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreus, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown with advantage.

✓ **Belle de Choisy**—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

✓ **Belle Magnifique**—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens last of July.

✓ **Dyehouse**—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive.



WINDSOR CHERRY.

✓ **Early Richmond** (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

✓ **Empress Eugenie**—Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.

✓ **English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish-red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

✓ **Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

✓ **Leib**—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.

✓ **Louis Phillippe**—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild sub-acid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France.

✓ **May Duke**—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety: vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

✓ **Montmorency Large**—A large, red acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later, ripening with Tradescant's. Being extraordinary prolific and hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Tree a *free grower*.

Olivet—A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet, sub-acidulous flavor.

Ostheim—A hardy cherry, from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet.

Reine Hortense—Very fine; large, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive.

Plums.

The plum, like the pear and other fine fruits, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the trees, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for that purpose, the insects will drop on the sheets, and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed the swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

Black knots should be cut out when they appear, and the disease will soon be conquered.

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish-yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bleecker's Gage—Above medium; yellow; juicy and rich; fair grower and productive. Last of August.

Botan—Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Copper—Of medium size, oval; dark copper; rather acid; good for culinary purposes; being nearly exempt from the attacks of the curculio, it is a very pretty certain bearer. Considerably grown in some localities on the Hudson river, where it is esteemed for its productiveness, and found valuable as a market variety. Last of September.

Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

Dennison's Superb—Medium size, round, dotted with purple; handsome quality. Tree a good grower and bearer. Last of August.

Duane's Purple—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish-purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well.

Fellenberg (Italian Prune)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Sept.

- Green Gage**—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.
- General Hand**—Very large, oval; golden-yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September.
- German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.
- Guil**—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish-oval. Skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly sub-acid; free-stone. Season last of August and first of September.
- Imperial Gage** (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.
- Jefferson**—Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.
- Lombard** (Becker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.
- Lawrence's Favorite**—Large, yellowish-green; remarkably juicy and melting; one of the best. Thrifty and productive. Middle of August.
- Magnum Bonum, Red** (Egg)—Large, red; firm flesh; sub-acid. First of September.
- Magnum Bonum, Yellow** (Egg)—Large, yellow; fine for culinary purposes. Last of August.
- Marianna**—An accidental seedling originated in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Round, and of a peculiar light red color. Its productiveness is marvelous, and it ranks among the best, if not the best of the Chickasaw varieties. August.
- McLaughlin**—Large, yellow; firm; juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.
- Miner**—An improved variety of the Chickasaw; originated in Lancaster, Pa. Medium size, oblong, pointed apex; skin dark purplish-red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous; adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the west. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Early in October.
- Monroe**—Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.
- Moore's Arctic**—Size medium or below; skin purplish-black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet, and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer."
- Niagara**—A vigorous, productive variety; valuable both for dessert and cooking; fruit large and handsome, remaining well on the tree; flesh juicy, rich and fine flavored. Last of August.
- Ogan**—Fruit large, round, bright golden-yellow, with faint bloom, and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.
- Peach**—Very large and handsome; dull red; good, very productive. Last of August.
- Pond Seedling**—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation.
- Pottawattamie**—A cross of Chickasaw and Sweedish Sloe. Quality excellent; an immense early annual bearer; *curculio* proof; tree perfectly hardy; a strong, vigorous grower; most profitable tree for the fruit grower. Four-year-old trees have borne a crop of two bushels to the tree, which sold readily at \$4.00 per bushel.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large ; golden-yellow ; flesh rich, sugary and melting ; very hardy and productive ; a favorite sort. August.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum)—A distinct species from China. Growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing early in Spring ; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color ; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE PLUM.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval ; deep purple ; a little coarse ; sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent ; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Valuable for market. October.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large ; greenish-yellow, spotted with red ; firm, juicy, sugary, and of fine quality ; very productive. September.

Satsuma—Native of Japan. The tree looks much like the Wild Goose, and is likely to prove more hardy than Kelsey. The fruit has a pleasant flavor, and unlike all others, has red flesh with a remarkably small stone.

Shipper's Pride—The fruit is of a large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round ; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition.

✓ **Shropshire Damson** (or Prune Damson)—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculio; hardy, and an abundant bearer. October.

✓ **Smith's Orleans**—Very large; reddish-purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well, and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.

✓ **Spaulding**—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish-green, with marblings of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. Claimed to be curculio proof.

✓ **Stanton**—Originated in New York state. The tree is a vigorous, healthy grower; fruit medium to large, nearly round, deep purple, with blue bloom; quality best. Ripens and keeps rather late.

✓ **Washington**—Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.

✓ **Weaver**—This remarkable plum was found near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, growing in the old Indian camping ground. Flesh firm, with flavor resembling the Apricot. As a substitute for the Peach it has no rival. Curculio proof.

✓ **Wild Goose**—An improved variety of the Chickasaw, evident in the great vigor of the tree and increased size of the fruit, which is nearly as large as the Green Gage. Skin purple with a bloom; flesh juicy, sweet and adheres to the stone. Last of July.

✓ **Yellow Egg** (White Magnum Bonum, White Egg Plum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

♦♦♦♦♦ Peaches.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped into distant markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that Peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches, and to let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

✓ **Alexander's Early** (Alexander)—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ills. Medium size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

✓ **Amsden's June** (Amsden)—Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

✓ **Coolidge's Favorite**—Large, white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

✓ **Crawford's Early**—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

Crawford's Late Melocoton (Late Crawford)—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish-yellow, with dull, red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous. moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Conklin—A new, large, beautiful, golden-yellow peach; marbled with crimson; succeeds the Crawford's Early; of fine quality; very handsome.

Downing—Of good size; a deep red color; as early and quite as good as Amsden. Tree a vigorous, compact grower. Very desirable.

Early Canada—Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, of firm quality and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy-white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

Early York (Serrated or Early York, Early Purple)—Medium size; greenish-white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish-white, very tender.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome. The originator says he sold the fruit readily at first for \$12 per dozen peaches.

Garfield or Brigdon—A new peach; originated in Cayuga county, N. Y. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange-red. Middle of September.

George IV—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Globe—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September and October.

Honest John—Medium to large, yellow; flesh yellow, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Hale's Early—Medium size; greenish-white, with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. The earliest good peach we have, and promises to be a leading orchard variety.

Hill's Chili—Tree very hardy, slow grower, great bearer; excellent; late.

Jacques' Rareripe—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Last of August.

Large Early York—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best. Last of August.

Lord Palmerston—Originated with the celebrated nurseryman, Thomas Rivers, of England. Fruit very large, skin whitish, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, melting, rich and sweet. Last of September.

Morris White—Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best cling-stone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free—Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

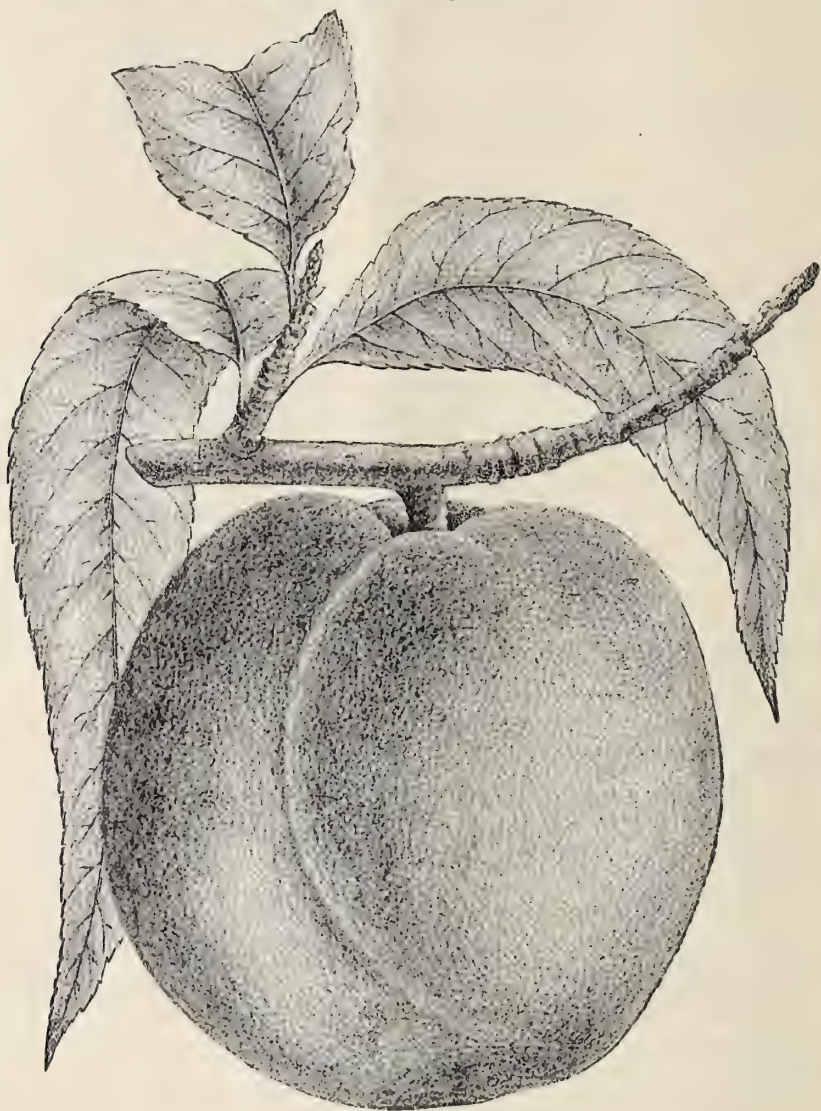
Richmond—New; large, globular; skin orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, pink at the stone, very juicy, fine flavor, resembling the Early Crawford in quality, but less acid and superior; ripens a few days later than the Early Crawford; strong grower and hardy.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; promises highly as a late showy market sort.

Schumaker—Fruit medium to large, juicy, melting and rich; parts freely from stone when fully ripe. Ripens middle of July.

Steadley—Fruit very large, of a greenish-white color; flesh white to the stone and of a delicious flavor. Early in October.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.



BRIGDON OR GARFIFLD PEACH.

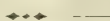
Wager—Large; yellow, more or less color in the sun; juicy and of a fair flavor. While high quality and great beauty cannot be claimed for this fruit, the trees have such remarkable vigor and vitality that they not only produce fruit in great quantities, but produce it with a degree of certainty and regularity which is quite unusual. These facts commend it to all planters for market purposes. Last of August.

Waterloo—Originated at Waterloo, N. Y. Of medium to large size; color whitish-green, marbled with red, deepening into dark purple-crimson in the sun; flesh greenish-white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres some to the stone, like Amsden, Hale's Early, etc. Ripened at Waterloo, July 14, 1878. In 1879, three or four days ahead of Alexander. For so early a peach it is a remarkable keeper, ripe specimens having been kept in perfect condition for nearly a week. This makes it valuable for shipping.

Wheatland—Originated with D. S. Rogers, near Rochester, N. Y. Mr. R., who has large orchards, including the leading sorts, thinks this is the finest of all. Fruit large; color golden-yellow, with crimson tint; flesh firm and of fine quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Wonderful—A free-stone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree *wonderfully* prolific.

Yellow Rareripe—Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor. Ripens one week later than Crawford's Early. Closely resembles Jacques' Rareripe.



Apricots.

A delicious fruit of the Plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the Plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Alexander—Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Catharine—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium sized; yellow; mild sub-acid; good.

Early Golden (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Gibb—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium; yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety; ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety, and a decided acquisition. August.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Nicholas—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.



Nectarines.

A most delicious, smooth skined fruit, which thrives wherever Peaches will grow; but is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as Plums. Ripens in August.

✓ **Early Violet**—Medium size; yellowish-green, nearly covered with dark, purplish red; juicy, rich and high flavored. Last of August.

✓ **Elruge**—Medium size; pale green, with dark red cheek; flesh pale green; very juicy and rich. First of September.

✓ **Red Roman**—Largest size; greenish-yellow, with a dark, dull red cheek; flesh yellowish; fine grower and productive. First of September.

Quinces.

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

✓ **Apple or Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden-yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

✓ **Angers**—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer.

✓ **Champion**—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

✓ **Meech's Prolific**—The most prolific of all known varieties; ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed and size large.

✓ **Rea's Mammoth**—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.

Grapes.

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard, or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches, and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils.—Good Grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hill-sides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

Crops.—Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned

to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature; reduce the crop *early in the season* to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A *very heavy crop* is usually a disastrous one.

Pruning.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

Training Vines.—There are many methods of training Grape Vines, but as trellises are more generally employed, we will confine our suggestions to a description of the trellis method. To construct a trellis take posts of oak, cedar or chestnut, 8 to 10 feet long; set them 3 feet in the ground and about 12 feet apart. Stretch No. 9 galvanized wire tightly along the posts and fasten them to each. Let the first wire be 18 inches from the ground, and the distance between the wires about 12 inches. Wooden slats about one by two inches may be substituted for wires. Trellises should be at least 10 feet apart; a greater distance preferable. Set the vines about 20 feet apart. Prune the vines to two canes each for two years after they are planted. In February or March these canes should be cut back to 5 or 6 feet each, and tied along the lower wire, or slat of the trellis, horizontally.



FRUITED GRAPE VINE.

When the growth commences in Spring, the young shoots must be reduced by disbudding, so that they may stand about a foot apart on the cane, selecting, of course, strong, healthy shoots; as they grow they are tied up to the second, third and fourth wire or slats, and all other superfluous ones removed, as well as the young *laterals* which will appear on vigorous vines; but the first fruit-bearing shoots are allowed to extend themselves at will until September, when they may be pinched off at the end to assist the ripening of the wood. The vine in the autumn, with the fruit on, will present the appearance of the above cut, and before pruning in the autumn, after the leaves are off, the following appearance. The next pruning, which may be done in November or December, if it is desirable to lay the vines down and cover them over for the winter; or in February or March if not laid down, consists in cutting back all the young wood of the previous year's growth (except such shoots as may be required to extend the horizontal arms) to within one or two good buds of the bearing canes on the lower wire, giving the vine the appearance of the following cut:



BEARING VINE BEFORE PRUNING.



PRUNED VINE.

Each season thereafter the vines are to be treated in the same manner, cutting back every year to the *lower* wire or slat, extending the vine only in a horizontal direction, thinning vines in the rows by digging up every other plant if necessary; but never growing any grapes above the second wire, and renewing the bearing canes by new shoots from the stump when required.

Gathering and Keeping.—Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer.



MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE.

Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets or boxes for about ten days, in a cool, dry room; and after sorting out all decayed and imperfect berries, pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper, but basswood or elm boxes if convenient. Pine and other resinous woods should not be used, as they flavor the fruit disagreeably. After packing, keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry. Under careful management some varieties may be kept until spring.

CLASS I.—BLACK GRAPES.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it one of the most valuable market grapes.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; berries small and sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape, and keeps well.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes.

Early Dawn—A cross between Muscat Hamburg, one of the finest foreign sorts, and Isabella, a vigorous, hardy, native variety. Clusters and berries of medium size; flesh tender, melting; flavor very rich, combining a large percentage of sugar with just enough acid to give zest. Ripening nearly as early as the Champion, and being a good grower, we commend this variety to all who live in temperate sections, where choice grapes can be grown.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy, pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts.

Eumelan—A native black grape. Though but recently introduced to the public, it has been grown for thirty years at Fishkill, N. Y. Bunches about medium, very handsome, double shouldered and moderately compact; berries round, or slightly oval; in size, medium; in color, black. Its flesh is tender to the very centre; its flavor, rich, vinous and sprightly. It ripens extremely early, generally before, never after the Hartford. It is a prolific bearer.

Hartford Prolific—Bunches rather large; berries, large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens three weeks before the Isabella; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

Ives' Seedling—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid centre. Valuable at the South.

Isabella—An old, standard sort, highly prized where it will thoroughly mature. Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, sweet and musky; a good keeper.

Merrimac (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers' sort.

Mills—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

Moore's Early—A new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does, ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

✓ **Wilder** (Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than the Isabella.

✓ **Worden**—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.

CLASS II.—RED OR PURPLISH GRAPES.

✓ **Agawam** (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor, much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive. Like the others of Mr. Rogers' hybrids, this variety is liable to mildew in cold, damp locations, and is not suited to the extreme North.

✓ **Brighton**—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh, rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be *without an equal* among early grapes.

✓ **Catawba**—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature in Western New York.

✓ **Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

✓ **Diana**—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; one of the longest keepers we have. The Diana is a rampant grower, sometimes producing a great growth of wood at the expense of the fruit, unless roots pruned, or planted in a very ordinary soil.

✓ **Gartner** (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick; color a beautiful light red, with bloom; fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant, rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine vigorous and productive. Desirable either for the garden or vineyard.

✓ **Iona**—A seedling of the Diana, originated by Dr. C. W. Grant, of Iona Island, several years since. Bunches large, sufficiently compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender from the circumference to the center, with a very rich, sprightly flavor. Should find a place in every garden where the season is long enough to ripen it.

✓ **Jefferson**—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish-oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Concord.

✓ **Lindley** (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best and earliest of Rogers'.

✓ **Massasoit** (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium, flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

✓ **Moyer**—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardiness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough but thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Salem (No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large, berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

Vergennes—Originated at Vergennes, Vt., near Lake Champlain. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific." Its keeping qualities are superior.

Walter—A new variety, originated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A cross between Diana and Delaware, and partaking of the characteristics of each; vine a free grower, leaves very large and thick; an over abundant bearer; clusters very much larger than Delaware, berry nearly round, nearly as large as Catawba, of a deeper red than Delaware.

CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.

Croton—This variety was grown from the seed of the Delaware, crossed with Chasselas. The vine is a fine grower, but not quite hardy; bears early and ripens splendid crops in favorable seasons. Bunches very large but not heavy shouldered; berries medium, light yellowish-green, translucent and very handsome; skin thin; flesh melting, juicy, sweet and pleasing, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Fruit hangs till late in the season, and resists frosts well; also keeps well in winter. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.

Duchess—Bunch large (often eight inches long), shouldered, compact; berries medium size, greenish-white; flesh tender, without pulp; flavor sprightly, rich and delicious. Ripens about with Concord. Vine a strong grower and very hardy.

Empire State—A purely native variety; remarkable strong grower; foliage resists mildew; extremely hardy; very productive; fruit ripens early, of best quality, hangs firmly to the stem; continues a long time on vine; remarkably good keeper.

Lady—Originated in Ohio. A seedling from Concord. Bunch and berry medium size, light greenish-yellow, covered with white bloom; flesh tender and sweet, lacking character. Vine hardy and productive.

Lady Washington—The following description by Charles Downing, who has been familiar with the original vine from its infancy, does but simple justice to this valuable and beautiful hybrid: "Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; short jointed; leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and good; it ripens with the Concord."

Martha—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy, but very good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy. Deservedly popular.

Moore's Diamond—A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish-white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord. Quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara—This new white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known: very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and fine flavor.

Pocklington—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon-yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters place this in the front rank of white grapes. Ripens with Concord.

Prentiss—A pure native seedling. Vine vigorous and hardy; clusters of a good size; compact berries, medium to large; flesh tender, sweet, with a pleasant, aromatic flavor. Very productive, inclined to overbear. Ripens about with Concord.

Rebecca—A fine and delicious white grape; berry and bunch medium size; vine a free, slender grower, and abundant bearer; not quite hardy; ripens almost as soon as the Delaware. We regard it as one of the highest, flavored of our native grapes; recommended particularly for careful garden culture.

Strawberries.

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched, and be kept mellow and free from weeds.

In the Middle and Northern states the plants should be set during the months of April and May. Pot plants, that will produce some berries in the season following the planting, may be set in August or September, but these are necessarily expensive. Plants taken from the open ground in August or September are much more liable to injury in transit than those set in the Spring, and need careful shading and watering until established.

Three hundred bushels per acre is not an unusual crop.

In our list we indicate pistillate sorts with a letter P.

Bidwell—A very promising variety of strong growth, producing a heavy yield of large, conical, bright crimson, smooth, firm, very attractive berries, of excellent quality. Mr. E. P. Rowe, in speaking of it, says: "The fruit averaged as large as the Sharpless, was more abundant, firmer and much better flavored. The plants set an enormous quantity of fruit, and carried it well to perfection. I now think there is not a berry in existence that will pay better for high culture. I would set out ten acres if I had the plants."

Bubach's No. 5—One authority says: "The great strawberry the horticulturists have been seeking and the millions waiting for has been found—Bubach's No. 5, the best out of 500 new seedling varieties. Very prolific, of excellent flavor, sweet sub-acid, and in size simply immense; berries averaging large, many over 2½ inches in diameter and 7 inches in circumference. Its equal has not been produced on this continent." Another says: "Exceeds all others in size, quality and productiveness."

Charles Downing—A general favorite, succeeding everywhere, under all systems of culture. Medium to large; bright crimson; handsome; moderately firm, and of superior quality. One of the best for home use.

Col. Cheeny—(P.) Of large size; light red; rather acid; very productive.

Crescent Seedling—(P.) Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequaled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.

Glendale—Originated in Ohio. One of the best if not the best of the late sorts; large, conical; scarlet; very firm; of brisk sub-acid flavor; an immense grower, and decidedly productive. Very profitable as a market sort.

Haverland—(P.) Large, healthy, vigorous growing plant; very productive; fruit large, conical with slight neck, uniform in size and shape; bright red; firm.

James Vick—A new variety of good size and quality. Vigorous and enormously productive. Believed to be the coming market variety.

Jessie—Recently introduced from Wisconsin; plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless. On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long stout fruit stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape.

Jewell—Among the new kinds. This seems to present great merit, and justifies a test by all who desire the best new varieties.

Jucunda—Extra large and regular in form; glossy crimson, handsome; firm, of mild flavor. Requires heavy soil and high culture, when it is prolific and desirable for market or home use.

Kentucky—Large, roundish, conical; dark red; moderately firm; a little acid; plant very vigorous and productive. Very late.

Sharpless—Very large, average specimen, under good cultivation, measuring one and a half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Triomphe de Gande—Very large, conical, often flattened; glossy crimson; firm; musky and perfumed; hardy, a strong grower and good bearer. Should be in every collection. Season medium to late.

Wilson's Albany—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry.

Raspberries.

Coming immediately after Strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure it from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants on a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is much exposed, and the plants inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the Fall on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until Spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

Raspberries may be made very profitable with good cultivation.

CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brandywine (Susqueco)—Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Caroline—A seedling from Brinkle's Orange, combining the peculiarly melting and luscious flavor of that variety, with canes of great vigor, entire hardiness, and extreme productiveness. Color pale salmon; berries large and of fine quality.

Clark—Large; light red; moderately firm; high flavored. A strong grower, productive and very hardy. One of the very best for home use.

Cuthbert (The Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture."—Chas. Downing. "Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds, and it surpasses all others."—E. P. Roe.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich, golden-yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Hansel—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Canes vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early (so early that it has thus far wholesaled in New York at twenty-five cents per pint), and we have a variety of the greatest merit.

Herstine—Large; oblong; crimson; moderately firm; flavor sub-acid and very good; half hardy. An abundant and early bearer.

Philadelphia—An old market sort of moderate size and fair quality; very hardy and productive. Still grown largely in some places.

Rancocas—A very early raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Brandywine. Bush hardy, vigorous and productive; good quality; a good shipper; ripens its crop in ten days or two weeks. A very valuable market berry.

Reliance—A seedling from Philadelphia but much more valuable. Flesh firm; quality good; canes hardy and productive. A valuable sort.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

Earhart—Strong, stocky grower, with an abundance of stout, heavy spines; very hardy; fruit of large size, jet black and of good quality, commencing to ripen early and continues till stopped by freezing in the autumn.

Gregg—Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Mammoth Cluster—The largest black cap except Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Ohio—A very strong growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most if not the most valuable for market.

Souhegan—A new variety commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.

Currants.

Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, continuing in prime order for several weeks; there is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every Spring. Should the Currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the *powder is applied as soon as the worms appear*.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chautauqua county, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. A great acquisition.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in a fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish-white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

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Gooseberries.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the Currant. The worms attack the Gooseberry before the Currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a Currant plantation, and the worms exterminated on these, there will be little if any trouble from them on the Currant bushes.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.

Downing—Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

English Gooseberries—The number and variety of English gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are CROWN BOB (red) and WHITE SMITH (green), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor.

✓ **Industry**—*Very large, red; of fine quality, and excellent flavor. New, and very desirable, as it is the largest grown. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.*

✓ **Mountain Seedling**—From Lebanon, N. Y. *Very large, oval, brownish-red, with long stalk; skin smooth, thick; flesh sweet; strong, but a rather straggling grower.*



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

✓ **Smith's Improved**—From Vermont. *Large, oval, light green with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.*

Blackberries.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted, for garden use, in rows six feet apart with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market in the rows eight feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as Raspberries.

✓ **Agawam**—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

✓ **Early Harvest**—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

✓ **Erie**—*Very large and very early.* Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

✓ **Kittatinny**—Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections.

✓ **Lawton** (New Rochelle).—The well-known market variety.

✓ **Wilson's Early**.—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

✓ **Taylor's Prolific**.—A new variety of the greatest value. It is so extremely hardy as to have stood 30° below zero unharmed. Berries large (nearly as large as Kittatinny) and of the highest quality. Canes of strong, spreading growth, and in productiveness it is simply remarkable, fully equaling in this respect the Snyder, which it nearly doubles in size. It ripens with Kittatinny. The editor of the *Indiana Farmer*, in speaking of this variety, says: "Never have we seen such masses of fruit growing on vines before. The strong stalks were literally bent down to the ground with the weight that was upon them."

✓ **Wachusett Thornless**.—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive.

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Colossal Asparagus.

This earliest and finest of Spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Cultivation.—See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with wellrotted barnyard manure. Lo-

cate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and except near the sea shore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every Spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

Early Scarlet—Rather small; but early and good.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Mulberries.

✓ **Downing's Everbearing**—The beauties of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry than a bed of Strawberries."—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

✓ **New American**—A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Superior to the Downing.

✓ **Russian**—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites; foliage abundant, and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit of good size and produced in great abundance.

Nuts.

(For descriptions see Ornamental Trees.)

✓ **Black Walnut.**

✓ **Butternut.**

✓ **Shell Bark Hickory.**

✓ **American Sweet Chestnut.**

✓ **Spanish Chestnut.**

✓ **English Walnut.**

Scions and Stocks.

We are prepared to furnish nurserymen and those about starting nurseries with Scions and Stocks of very best quality and at low rates.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. These have had a few shrubs or roses growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkempt grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will secure light and air with good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first, and this gradually taken out. Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list; but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the catalogue for description of them.

Flowering Trees, May—White Dogwood, Magnolias in variety, Judas Tree, Horse Chestnuts, Double-flowering Cherry; **June**—White Fringe, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Catalpa, Syringæfolia, Lindens in variety, Virgilea Lutea; **July**—American Sweet Chestnut.

Trees Valued for Their Form and Foliage—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Purple-leaved Birch, Kilmarnock Willow, Weeping Mountain Ash, Oak-leaved Mountain Ash, European Weeping Ash, Camperdown Weeping Elm, Purple-leaved Elm, European Linden, White-leaved Weeping Linden, Salisburea, Norway Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved Maple, Imperial Cut-leaved Alder, Purple-leaved Beech, Fern-leaved Beech.

Evergreen Trees—Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Irish Juniper, American Arbor Vitæ, etc.

Upright Flowering Shrubs, April—Daphne Mezereum; **May**—Forsythia, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Plum, Dwarf Double-flowering Almonds, Spirea Prunifolia, Lilacs in variety, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Cornus Mascula Variegata; **June**—Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Crenata flore pleno, Viburnum Plicatum, Snowball, Wiegela in variety, White Fringe, Syringa, Calycanthus (at intervals through summer), Red Dogwood, Herbaceous Pæonies, Spirea Lanceolata, Tamarix Africana, Halescia, Japan Globe Flower; **July**—Spirea Calosa Alba, Spirea Calosa, Herbaceous Pæonies; **August and September**—Althea in variety, Hydrangea Grandiflora.

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs—Clematis in variety (flower from June to November), Ampelopsis Veitchii, American Ivy, Climbing Honeysuckle in variety (flower

all summer), *Aristolochi Sypho* (flower in May and June), *Akebia Quinata*, *Wistaria*.

Evergreen Shrubs—*Rhododendron* in variety, *Mahonia*, Dwarf Box.

Roses—Climbing and Moss, blooming in June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all Summer, and tender Roses, blooming constantly.

Upright Deciduous Trees.

Alder (*Alnus*).

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF (*Laciniata Imperialis*). A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees.

Apple (*Sorbus*).

CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Spectabilis*). Double white fragrant flowers in clusters. May.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

AUCUBA-LEAVED (*Aucubæfolia*). A fine tree, with variagated gold-blotched leaves; valued for planting near purple trees.

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head; pinnate leaves and black buds.

EUROPEAN-FLOWERING (*Ornus*). Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish-white, fringe-like; produced early in June in large clusters at the ends of the twigs.

GOLD-BARKED (*Aurea*). A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

WILLOW-LEAVED (*Salicifolia*). A beautiful variety of fine form, rapid growth, having narrow, wavy leaves.

Beech (*Fagus*).

EUROPEAN (*Sylvatica*). A beautiful tree growing to the height of sixty or eighty feet.

FERN-LEAVED (*Heterophylla*). An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

Birch (*Betula*).

EUROPEAN WHITE (*Alba*). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Folis Purpureis*). A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich purple foliage.

Catalpa.

SYRINGÆFOLIA. A native of the South. A rapid growing beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers. Late in July.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

DWARF WHITE-FLOWERING (*Humilis*, fl. pl.). A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers. Both this and the succeeding are very ornamental.

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Flore alba pleno*). A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double flowers.

Chestnut (*Castanea*).

AMERICAN SWEET (*Americana*). The well-known native sort. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees.



AMERICAN ELM.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

AMERICAN WHITE (*American*). The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees. (See cut).

ENGLISH (*Campestres*). An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

PURPLE (*Stricta purpurea*). A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

SCOTCH or WYCH (*Montana*). A fine, spreading tree, of rapid growth; foliage large.

Fringe (*Chionanthus*).

PURPLE. A much admired small tree or shrub, for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.

WHITE (*Virginica*). A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

Dogwood (*Cornus*).

AMERICAN WHITE (*Florida*). A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in the Spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree.

Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*).

RED-FLOWERING (*Rebicunda*). Not so rapid or as fine a grower as the White; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers.

WHITE-FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*). A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Horse Chestnut, smooth-fruited (*Pavia*).

OHIO BUCKEYE (*Flava*). Has pale green leaves and showy yellow flowers. A fine small tree. A very crooked and irregular grower.

SMALL BUCKEYE (*Rubra*). A small sized tree, with dark red flowers. A very crooked and irregular grower.

Judas Tree or Red Bud (*Cercis*).

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*). A small growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

Laburnum (*Cytisus*).

GOLDEN CHAIN. Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

Larch (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*). An excellent, rapid growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

Linden (*Tilia*).

AMERICAN (*Americana*). A rapid growing beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*). A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

WHITE or **SILVER-LEAVED** (*Argentea*). A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and has a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia—One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three or four feet high are preferable.

ACCUMMENTA (*Cucumber Tree*). A beautiful pyramidal-growing, native species, growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with blush-purple.

CONSPICUA (*Chinese White*). Tree of medium size and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

LENNEI (*Lennei's Magnolia*). Recently introduced; foliage large; flowers dark purple; and, although not a symmetrical grower, a superb variety.

NORBERTIANA (*Norbert's Magnolia*). Tree a fine, regular grower; foliage fine; flowers very large, white and purple. One of the best.

SOULANGEANA (*Soulgange's Magnolia*). A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.



OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH.

Magnolia—Continued.

SPECIOSA (Showy Flowering Magnolia). A good grower; tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of a lighter color than those of *Soulangeana*, but being produced in wonderful profusion, this is one of the best varieties.

Maple (*Acer*).

ASH-LEAVED (*Negundo fraxinifolium*). A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

NORWAY (*Plantanoides*). A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth renders it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Maple—Continued.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE (*Purpurea*). A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish-red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

SCARLET (*Rubrum*). A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.

SUGAR or ROCK (*Saccharinum*). The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED (*Weirii Laciniatum*). A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees, with cut or dissected foliage.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*).

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*). A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

OAK-LEAVED (*Quercifolia*). A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree. (See cut).

Mulberry (*Morus*).

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING (*M. Multicaulus*). Raised from seed of *Multicaulus*. A fine, rapid growing tree which bears delicious fruit.

Peach (*Persica*).

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Flore Rosea Pleno*). Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Flore Alba Pleno*). Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

Poplar (*Populus*).

LOMBARDY (*Festigiata*). Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SILVER-LEAVED (*Alba*). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

Salisburea.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE (*Adiantifolia*). One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

Thorn (*Cratægus*).

DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl.*). Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Flore Pleno*). Has small, double white flowers.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*). Flowers large, deep carmine, scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*).

TULIPIFERA. A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

Walnut (*Juglans*).

BLACK WALNUT (*J. Nigra*). A native species, of large size and majestic form; foliage beautiful, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets.

BUTTERNUT (*J. Cinera*). A native tree, of medium size, spreading head and grayish colored bark.

Willow (*Salix*).

ROSEMARY-LEAVED (*Rosmarinifolia*). Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

Yellow Wood (*Virgilea Lutea*).

One of the finest of American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white sweet-scented flowers in June.



Weeping Deciduous Trees.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

EUROPEAN WEEPING (*Excelsior Pendula*). The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

GOLD-BARK WEEPING (*Aurea Pendula*). An elegant variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

Beech (*Fagus*).

WEEPING (*Pendula*). A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance, when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective, when covered with its rich luxuriant foliage.

Birch (*Betula*).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Pendula Laciniata*). Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

ELEGANT WEEPING (*Elegans*). First exhibited at the Paris Exposition, in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.

YOUNG'S WEEPING (*Youngii*). Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads drooping to the ground in fine thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING (*Semperflorens*). A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING. A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

SCOTCH WEEPING (*Montana Pendula*). A vigorous growing tree, with graceful drooping branches; very distinct.

Linden or Lime Tree (*Tilia*).

WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING (*Alba Pendula*). A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*).

WEEPING (*Aucuparia Pendula*). A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.



TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form. (See cut).

Poplar (*Populus*).

LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING (*Grandidentata Pendula*). A variety having when grafted standard high, long, slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

Willow (*Salix*).

AMERICAN WEEPING (*Purpurea Pendula*). An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the *Babylonica*.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (*Caprea Pendula*). An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

WEEPING (*Babylonica*). The well-known common weeping willow.

Evergreen Trees.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the *time* and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the Fall after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May; but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care.

Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja*).

AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*). This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

COMPACTA. A dwarf, compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

HEATH-LEAVED AMERICAN (*Occidentalis Ericoides*). A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact. A great acquisition and very desirable.

SIBERIAN (*Siberica*). One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

TOM THUMB. Similar to the Heath-Leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

Juniper (*Juniperus*).

AMERICAN UPRIGHT. A remarkably pretty little tree, with dense upright growth, and handsome, fastigate form. The ends of the young shoots have a recurved habit, which renders the foliage quite graceful.

IRISH (*Hibernica*). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

SCALY-LEAVED (*Squamata*). A very striking, hardy variety, spreading widely upon the ground, and forming a very handsome evergreen bed.

SAVIN (*Sabina*). A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape and made very ornamental.

Juniper—Continued.

SWEDISH (*Suecica*). Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with yellowish-green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree

THE RED CEDAR (*J. Virginiana*). A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Pine (*Pinus*).

AUSTRIAN or BLACK (*Austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading trees; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

SCOTCH (*Sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapidly-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver-green foliage.

WHITE (*Strobus*). The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Spruce (*Abies*).

HEMLOCK or WEEPING (*Canadensis*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce—Continued.

NORWAY (Excelsa). A lofty elegant tree of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges. (See cut).

PYGMÆA. A dwarf variety of the Norway; grows from three to four feet high; very compact.

Yew (Taxis).

ERECT ENGLISH. A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable. Much used for hedges.

Upright Deciduous Shrubs.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus).

The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom.

DOUBLE RED (Rubra flore pleno).

DOUBLE PURPLE (Purpurea flore pleno).

DOUBLE WHITE (Alba flore pleno).

SINGLE RED (Rubrum).

SINGLE PURPLE (Purpurea).

SINGLE WHITE (Alba).

VARIGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE-FLOWERING (flore pleno fol. variegata). A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Almond (Prunus).

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (Japonica rubra, fl. pl.) A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (Japonica alba, fl. pl.) Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

Berberry (Berberis).

PURPLE-LEAVED (Purpurea). A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

EUROPEAN (Vulgaris). A fine shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit.

Calycanthus or Sweet Scented Shrub (Calycanthe). The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare, chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

Clethra.

ALNIFOLIA (Alder-leaved). A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

Current (Ribes).

CRIMSON-FLOWERING. Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

YELLOW-FLOWERING. A native species with yellow flowers.

Daphne.

COMMON MEZEREON. A native of Northern Europe. Small; branches erect, with clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have.

WHITE (Alba). A variety with white flowers.

Deutzia.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (Crenata flore pleno). Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A new variety raised from *Deutzia Crenata*, and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of *Deutzias*.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (*Gracilis*). A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

ROUGH-LEAVED (*Scabra*). An exceedingly profuse white-flowering shrub.

Dogwood (Cornus).

RED-BRANCHED (*Sanguinea*). A native species very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red.

VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Cornus mascula variegata*). A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers, early in spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.

Filbert (Corylus).

PURPLE-LEAVED. A very conspicuous shrub, with dark purple leaves.

Forsythia (Golden Bell).

FORTUNEII. Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

VIRDISSIMA. A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring.

Globe Flower (Japan *Keria*). A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October.

Halesia (Snow Drop Tree).

SILVER BELL. A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera).

RED TARTARIAN. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

WHITE TARTARIAN. A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

Hop Tree or Shrubby Trefoil (*Ptelia*). A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters. Flowers in June.

Hydrangea.

OTAKSA. Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom.

THOMAS HOGG. A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED (*Josikea*). A fine distinct species of Austria, having dark, shining leaves, and purple flowers in June. Late.

LARGE-FLOWERED WHITE (*Alba grandiflora*). Very large; pure white tufts of flowers.

PURPLE COMMON (*Vulgaris*). The well-known sort.

Plum (*Prunus*).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*P. Triloba*). A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

PRUNUS PISSARDII. A new shrub of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves as they first appear on the tips are a beautiful orange color, and they mature to a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances. The leaves remain until late in the fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs. Its beautiful shining bark and its bright red fruit, altogether making it the most rich and beautiful ornamental tree possible. It is remarkably hardy, a very rapid grower, compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach.

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia*).

SCARLET. Has bright scarlet, crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

BLUSH. A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers.

Snowball (*Viburnum*).

COMMON (*V. opulus*). A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

JAPANESE (*Viburnum plicatum*). From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads, of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

Strawberry Tree or Burning Bush (*Euonymus*). A highly ornamental class of shrubs, in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy fruit.

RED or BROAD-LEAVED. A large shrub, with fine, broad, shining leaves. Fruit large and of a deep, blood-red color.

WHITE. A variety with white fruit.

Spiræa.

AUREA (Gold-leaved). Flowers fine white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable.

CALLOSA ALBA. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine; remains in flower all summer.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO. A beautiful shrub from Japan, with double white flowers in May.

REEVESII or LANCE-LEAVED. A charming shrub, with narrow-pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

DOUBLE LANCE-LEAVED. A beautiful double-flowering variety. One of the best, if not the best.

Syringa or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING SYRINGA (*Flore pleno*). A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

GARLAND SYRINGA (*Coronarius*). A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Aurea*). A very pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.



WIEGELA AND MOSS ROSE.

Syringa—Continued.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED. A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy-white blossoms deliciously fragrant.

Tamarix (Tamarix).

AFRICAN (Africana). A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers, in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the sea side.

Weigela (Diervilla).

AMABILLIS, or **SPLENDENS.** Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.

DESBOISII. A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

HORTENSIS NIVEA. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

ROSEA. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (Fol. Variegated). Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.



Evergreen Shrubs.

Ashberry (Mahonia).

HOLLY-LEAVED (Aquifolia). A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish-green in winter, with clusters of bright, yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

Box (Buxus).

DWARF (Suffruticosa). The well-known variety used for hedge.

TREE BOX. Several sorts.

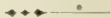
Euonymus.

RADICANS VARIEGATA. A charming shrub, of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for edging.

Rhododendron. In variety.

These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the sea shore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants.

Thorn, Evergreen (Crataegus Pyracantha). The Evergreen Thorn is a low, bushy shrub, compact, dwarf habit, retaining its foliage well. Bears orange-scarlet berries; makes a pretty hedge.



Hardy Perpetual Clematis.

Clematis plants, of the improved sorts, are exceedingly hardy, slender-branched, climbing shrubs of marvelously rapid growth, and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers, of various colors in great abundance, and during a long period. In the several species and varieties of it, the Clematis surpasses all other hardy climbers in its adaption to many uses and locations. As the English "Garden,"

referring to Jackman's Clematises, well says: "They are magnificent, and more than this, they give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the horticultural world has ever seen, making glorious ornaments either for walls, verandahs, rustic polls or pillars." They are equally well adapted for rock-work, permanent bedding plants, garden or floral ornaments. In fact, to use the expression of the English "Florist and Pomologist," "the Clematis is never ill at ease, and always most vigorously puts on its happiest looks."

The flowers of the perpetual sorts are produced on short green shoots, and if the plants are well manured and sufficiently matured to insure a continuous growth of shoots, they will produce a succession of flowers from June until the very severe frosts of October or November.

From the list of varieties open to our choice, we have selected the following as best adapted to give general satisfaction, because of the beauty or fragrance of their flowers, the vigor of the vines, and their freedom and continuity in blooming.

Alexandra—Flowers large, color pale reddish-violet. A free grower, and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Fair Rosamond—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wind bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

Flammula (European Sweet)—Though the flowers of this variety are individually small, they are very abundant in the late summer and autumn months. They are highly prized for their perfume, which resembles that of the Hawthorn, but is much sweeter.

Gem—Flowers large, about seven inches in diameter, consisting usually of six sepals of a deep lavender or grayish-blue, acquiring a mauve tint in some stages of development. June to October.

Glorie de St. Julien—Flowers abundant, many times very large, over nine inches in diameter. White when full blown, pale green when partially opened. June to October.

Hendersoni—This is a handsome variety of very free-blooming character. The flowers are of a rich, bluish-purple color and bell-shaped. It is ornamental, not only on account of the profusion of its flowers, but also for the long continuance of its blossoming season. June to October.

Henryi—Of robust habits and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy-white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. Especially desirable. June to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie—One of the best if not the best pure white Clematis. The plants is vigorous, and produces flowers profusely, which are of a large size and pure white. June to October.

Jackmanni—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense purple-violet flowers from June to October.

Lady Bovill—This variety has peculiar and well-formed cupped flowers of a soft grayish-blue. It is a vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Lanuginosa Candida—A strong grower and good bloomer, having single flowers $6\frac{1}{2}$ or more inches in diameter; of a grayish-white turning to pure white. One of the best. June to October.

Lawsoniana—This is one of the finest of all, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower—it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. The flowers are very large, often nine inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening, rosy-purple, they gradually change to a mauve-purple. Unfortunately art cannot produce pictures corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. June to October.

Otto Froebel—A very fine variety of robust habit. The flowers are of a thick, fleshy texture, very large, opening an azure rosy-lilac, and passing with age to gray or French white. June to October.

Ramona—This new Clematis originated at Newark, N. Y. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmanni, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sorts, often six to seven inches in diameter, and of the most perfect shape. Color, deep rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

Rubella—This is one of the finest of Mr. Jackman's hybrids, and deserves a place in every collection. Having the same abundant and continuous flowering habit as Jackmanni, it forms a fine companion to that splendid variety. The flowers are about seven inches in diameter, very commonly six-sepaled. The color is a deep velvet-claret, the rich reddish flush giving it a very distinct appearance from that of the Jackmanni. June to October.

DOUBLE SORTS.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Enchantress—A very large and distinct variety. Good habits, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very prettily flushed in the center with rose. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Excelsior—A distinct, double-flowering sort, with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish-purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar; the outer flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.

Fortunei—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

John Gould Veitch—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lucie Lemoine—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed. Composed of 75 to 90 petals, very showy. June.



Other Climbing Shrubs.

Akebia.

QUINATA. A peculiar Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers, and ornamental fruit.

Ampelopsis.

AMERICAN IVY or VIRGINIAN CREEPER (*Quinquefolia*). A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandahs, etc.

VEITCHII (Veich's Ampelopsis). Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to scarlet-crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

Aristolochia or Dutchman's Pipe.

SYPHO. A rapid growing vine with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*).

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Periclymenum*). A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

HALL'S JAPAN (*Halliana*). A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (*Aurea reticulata*). A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (*Belgica*). Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*). A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

Ivy (*Hedera*).

ENGLISH (*Helix*). A well-known old and popular sort.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fol. variegata*). With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

Trumpet Vine (*Begonia Radicans*). A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Wistaria.

CHINESE PURPLE (*Sinensis*). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, ponderous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

CHINESE WHITE (*Sinensis Alba*). Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

MAGNIFICA. A native variety of strong growth. Does not produce as many or as fine flowers as the Chinese.

WHITE AMERICAN (*Frutescens Alba*). Flowers clear white. Bunches short; a free bloomer.

♦ ♦ ♦

Roses.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require *plenty of manure and good cultivation*. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called tender roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers, if they, too, are similarly protected.

Insects—If the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water), until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs, which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its glueing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying white hellebore when the foliage is damp. *The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.*

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

- Anna de Diesbach**—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large; a fine garden sort. Does not thrive on its own roots.
- Augusta Mie**—Delicate pink; cupped and vigorous.
- Baronne de Maynard**—Pure white; medium size; very good form; double and free.
- Baronne Prevost**—Deep rose; very large and fine; a very fine bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the best of the older sorts.
- Baroness Rothschild**—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance; very beautiful. A moderate grower only.
- Boldieu**—Bright cherry-red; flowers very large, finely formed; a very free bloomer. Awarded two first prizes.
- Caroline de Sansal**—Clear delicate flesh color; fine form; one of the best of its color.
- Charles Lefebvre**—Reddish-crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.
- Climbing Jules Margottin**—A sport from Jules Margottin; flowers the same and as plentifully produced. Vine a much more vigorous grower, and while not a true climbing rose, it is very superior for pillar or trellis training.
- Climbing Victor Verdier**—A sport from, with flowers like Victor Verdier; a strong grower and fine pillar rose.
- Coquette des Alps**—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a very free bloomer.
- Coquette des Blanchés**—Pure white; very beautiful. We think this the best pure white hybrid perpetual.
- Countess Cecil de Chabillant**—Deep pink; of medium size; full and fragrant. A model variety.
- Dinsmore**—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double; color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.
- Doctor Arnal**—Bright crimson, fine form, large and double; good grower; free bloomer.
- Francois Michelin**—Deep, carmine-rose; very large, full, fragrant and a fine bloomer. A very choice variety.
- General Jacqueminot**—Brilliant velvety-crimson; large, showy and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.
- General Washington**—Scarlet-crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.
- John Hopper**—Rose; crimson center; large and full.
- Jules Margottin**—Bright cherry-red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.
- La France**—Delicate silvery-rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; only a moderate grower.
- La Reine**—Brilliant glossy rose; very large; cupped and beautiful; a superb rose.
- Leopold Premier**—Bright dark-red; fine form; large and fine.
- Louis Van Houtte**—Bright rose-carmine; full; very large; fine globular form, deliciously perfumed.
- Lion des Combats**—Reddish-violet; brilliant and showy.
- Mabel Morrison**—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the Autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. Though not so full in flower as we would like it, it is the best white hybrid perpetual raised.
- Madam Boutin**—Cherry-crimson; large and full; a very fine rose.
- Mad. Gabriel Luizet**—For loveliness in color, fragrance, size and freedom of blooming qualities, this rose has no equal to-day; equally good as a bedding rose out-doors. Pink, distinct, very large, cupped shaped; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild.

- Madam La Charme**—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.
- Madam Laffay**—Rosy-crimson; large and double; one of the oldest and best.
- Madame Victor Verdier**—Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.
- Mademoiselle Eugenie Verdier**—Beautiful silvery-rose; large, full, of fine form and habit; of great merit.
- Marie Bauman**—Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.
- Marshall P. Wilder**—Cherry-carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower; the finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.
- Meteor**—As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for Summer and Fall, blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in Summer, this variety will become a great favorite.
- Mrs. John Laing**—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all Summer. Color, a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.
- Paul Neyron**—Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.
- Pierre Notting**—Blackish-red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.
- Pius IX**—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer; one of the best.
- Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep velvety-crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.
- Richard Smith**—Velvety-maroon; very dark.
- Sydonie**—Light rose, large and distinct; buds especially fine; a strong grower, producing magnificent foliage and an abundance of flowers.
- Victor Verdier**—Fine bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid rose.
- William Francis Bennett**—Equal in size and color to General Jacqueminot, but of distinct shape, being long and pointed; about as hardy as La France; has a fine odor, is a free bloomer, with magnificent foliage.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

- Baltimore Belle**—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.
- Gem of the Prairie**—Carmine-crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madame Laffay and Queen of the Prairie.
- Greville or Seven Sisters**—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.
- Queen of the Prairie**—Bright rosy-red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

SUMMER MOSS ROSES.

- Countess de Murinais**—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.
- Crested**—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful and free from mildew.
- Glory of Mosses**—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color, pale rose.
- Luxembourg**—Deep crimson; fine grower.
- Madam Alboni**—Blush; pink center.
- Princess Adelaide**—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Madam Edouard Ory—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

Salet—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

In this class we place all Summer bloomings roses not described in the other classes.

Auretti (African Black)—Blackish-crimson, with purple shading. A beautiful rose when grown in perfection.

Harrison's Yellow—A moderate grower; golden-yellow; semi-double; free blooming.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with crimson; very large and full; foliage magnificent. Few varieties as fine as this produce so many flowers.

Madam Plantier—Pure white, above medium size; full; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.

Persian Yellow—Deep bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

TENDER PERPETUAL ROSES.

Under this head we include all classes of tender roses—Bourbon, China, Noisette and Tea, and indicate the class to which each variety belongs with the letter B., C., N. or T., respectively.

Agrippina (C)—Red, velvety-crimson; moderately double; fine in buds; valuable for planting out. One of the best.

Appoline (B)—Rosy-pink; large cupped flowers; the best of the Bourbons for out-door planting.

Bon Silene (T)—Rosy-carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Bougere (T)—Rosy-bronze; large and full; moderately hardy. One of the best.

Catharine Mermet (T)—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by La France. Large, full and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.

Duchess of Edinburgh (T)—A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full; deep crimson in buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering. A moderate grower.

Duchess de Thuringe (B)—White, slightly tinged with lilac.

Douglas (C)—Crimson; medium size; semi-double; fine buds.

Glorie de Dijon (T)—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good globular form. Hardy.

Hermosa (B)—Bright rose; a most constant bloomer; hardy; one of the best.

Lamarque (N)—White, with salmon center; flowers in clusters; a magnificent climbing rose under glass.

Marechal Niel (T)—Deep yellow; very large; very full; globular, highly scented. Requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow rose.

Marie Van Houtte (T)—White, slightly tinged with yellow; flowers large and full. In every way a most charming sort.

Niphetos (T)—Pale yellowish-white; often snowy-white. Long, large buds. Very beautiful.

Perle des Jardins (T)—A beautiful straw color, sometimes a deep canary; very large, full and of fine form. A very free bloomer.

Queen of Bedders (B)—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

Queen of Bourbons (B)—Fawn and rose; fragrant; a profuse bloomer.

Safrano (T)—Saffron and apricot. A very free bloomer. One of the oldest and best varieties, especially when used in the bud state.

Solfaterre (N)—(Syn. Augusta)—Raised from Lamarque. Sulphur-yellow; large, full; slightly fragrant.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (B)—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large; full, beautiful.

Triumph de Luxembourg (T)—Salmon-bluff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and very fine.

Hedge Plants.

Hedges are valuable as a defense against animals, as wind-breaks to protect orchards, gardens or farms unduly exposed, and as ornamental fences or screenes to mark the boundaries of a lawn or cemetery lot, or hide some unsightly object.

HEDGES FOR DEFENSE.

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge **Honey Locust** is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

In the South and Southwest the **Osage-Orange** is in great favor, and whenever it can be grown without winter-killing, is a very efficient hedge.

HEDGES FOR WIND-BREAKS.

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily obtained in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitæ** comes next. Belts of **Pine** are also useful as a protection.

ORAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENES.

American and **Siberian Arbor Vitæ**, **Norway Spruce**, **Hemlock**, and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry**, all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screenes or hedges. **Privet**, a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

Pæonies.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades from red, lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

TREE PÆONIES.

Banksii—Rosy-blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES.

These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May till the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush to lilac and deep rose.

Border Plants.

We offer a fine assortment of the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will mostly live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name our leading sorts.

Baptisia (False Indigo).

Handsome spike of blue, Lupin-shaped flowers, in June and July.

Bell Flower (Companula).

Large, showy, bell-shaped flowers of pure white, blue and purple. June to August.

Christmas Rose (Helleborus Niger).

Blush-white flowers on short stalks, about six inches high. Has the peculiarity of blooming quite abundantly during the winter in the open ground.

Columbine (Aquilegia).

Well-known flowers hanging from rather tall stems, about two feet high; various colors.

Daisy (Bellis).

Red, white and pink, double and quilled.

Dicentra Spectabilis or **Dielytra** (Bleeding Heart).

A beautiful, hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully-curved stem. May and June.

Feverfew (Pyrethrum).

Fine double, Aster-like flowers in profusion; very desirable; white, blush-rose, scarlet and crimson.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis).

Beautiful and popular small plants; white, blue and yellow. May to August.

Fox-glove (Digitalis).

Long, bell-shaped flowers on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Fraxinella (Dictamnus).

A strong perfumed plant, with pretty spikes of white and reddish-purple flowers in June.

Hollyhocks (Althea Rosea).

A fine collection of colors, most double and perfect in form.

Larkspur (Delphinium).

Flowers in terminal spikes in brilliant blue, purple, white or red. June to August.

Milfoil (Achillea).

Low growing plants, with abundant showy flowers; white and red. June to August.

Pansy, Heartsease (Viola Tricolor).

A large collection of the finest sorts; all shades and colors.

Phlox.

The phlox is one of the most interesting of all our herbaceous perennial plants, and commands itself to everyone by—1st, its variety and beauty; 2d, its hardness and ease of culture; and 3d, its cheapness—placing it within the reach of the humblest lover of flowers. Assorted varieties, embracing all of the colors.

Pink (*Dianthus*).

Well-known free-flowering plants, showy and desirable. Various colors.

Spiræa (*Meadow Sweet*).

Flowers white and red in graceful spikes; one or two feet.

Sweet William (*Dianthus Barbatus*).

A fine assortment.

Valerian.

Tall growing plants, with trusses of delicate white and red flowers. June and July.

Violet, Sweet (*Viola Odorata*).

Well-known and everywhere admired; low plants, with double blue and white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

Yucca (*Adam's Needle*).

Handsome evergreen plants, with long, narrow, palm-like leaves, and tall, upright stems, bearing showy, cream-like flowers. July.



Bulbs and Bulbous Roots.

The case with which bulbous rooted plants are cultivated is no small thing in their favor. While seeds of annuals often fail to come up, or when, after growing, the plants die in transplanting, or are otherwise checked in their growth; and while bedding plants are frequently discouraged by the change from the hothouse to the border; while shrubs require frequent pruning, trimming, and constant watching and training to keep them in proper condition for blooming; a bulb only requires to be put in the ground at the proper time and place, and it will afterwards take care of itself, abundantly awarding the grower for affording it an opportunity to become a thing of beauty, and consequently a joy forever.

Early in the Spring, usually by March 1st, we see the Snow Drop and Crocus forcing themselves through the still frozen ground; these are followed in quick succession by Crown Imperials, Hyacinths and Tulips, all of which will be in flower before it is generally considered time to "make garden." As there is not a week through the season that is not the natural flowering time for some of this class of plants, a bed planted with them alone would never be out of bloom from early Spring till the autumnal frosts; and with a little attention of the time of planting, a succession of the most gorgeous flowers can be had through the entire season.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

ANEMONES.

COLCHICUM, spring and autumn flowering.

CROCUS, named or mixed.

CROWN IMPERIALS.

IRIS (*Fleur de Lis*).

JONQUILS.

LILIES. (See bulbs for spring planting).

RANUNCULUS.

SNOW DROPS double and single.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

DAHLIAS.

DAY LILY (*Funkia*).

GLADIOLA.

LILY, *Auratum* (*Gold Banded Lily*).

Lancifolium Album (*White Japan*).

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Rubrum (*Red Japan*).

LILY, *Lancifolium Roseum* (*Rose Japan*).
Canadian (*Common White Lily*).

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

MADERIA VINE.

TRIGRIDI (*Tiger Flower*).

TRITOMA (*Red Hot Poker*).

TUBEROSES.